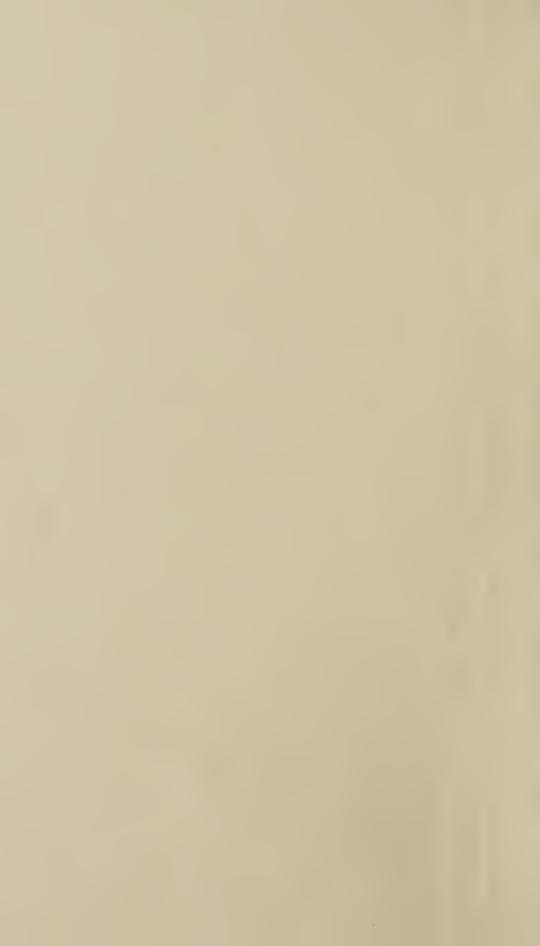
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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



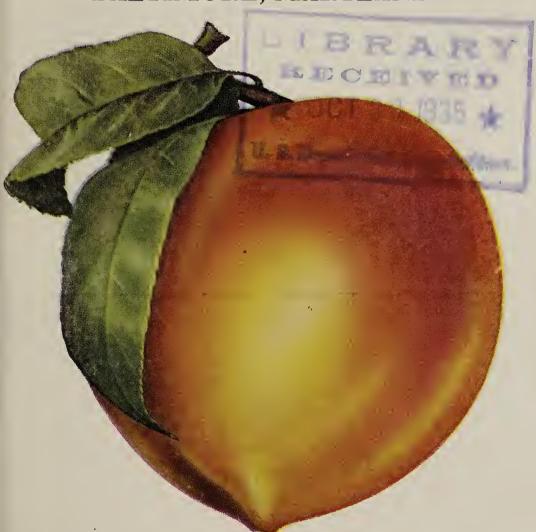
Since 1850

Franklin Davis Nurseries

Incorporated

Offices: Reisterstown Road Near Seven Mile Lane Phone: Forest 5700

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND



Nurseries:

Mullikin, Prince George County, Md.

PHONE: BOWIE 17-F-22



Perennial Phlox



Montmorency Cherry

Since 1850

A Record of Continuous Service

In offering this new catalogue, we wish, at the very beginning, to thank those friends that it has been our privilege to serve for many years. The Franklin Davis Nurseries are among the oldest in the country, having been established as far back as 1850 and for more than an average lifetime, they have contributed their products to the gardens and orchards of the South and elsewhere. The continued patronage and friendship that have so long enabled us to serve our customers and friends, is deeply appreciated and give us incentive to redoubled effort in the direction of still better varieties, better quality and service.

A Cordial Invitation to Visit Our Nurseries and Show Grounds

Our nurseries are located at Mulliken, Maryland (Prince George County), consisting of 350 acres devoted to the growing of HIGH GRADE NURSERY PRODUCTS. Our Nurseries can be reached from Baltimore, via the new Crane Highway. From Washington via Central Avenue. From Annapolis via Defence and Crane Highways.

Our display grounds and offices are located on the Reisterstown Road, near Seven Mile Lane. VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME. Come out, select your stock and have it freshly dug. For those who wish stock planted, our Landscape Department is at your service.

Franklin Davis Nurseries, Inc.



Gravenstein.

Apple Trees

Summer Apples

Early Harvest. Large, round, yellow. June and July. Early Ripe. Large, yellowish white. First of July. Red Astrachan. Fairly large. Red. The best early

red apple. July.
Red June. Bears early; medium size, dark crimson.

June and July.

Starr. Very large, pale green often with a handsome blush. A good keeper. First week in July.

Williams. Large, red; good for cooking; mid-season.

Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow when ripe. The best

early apple. July.

Autumn Apples

Fall Pippin. Very large, round, yellowish green. September to December.

Golden Sweet. Rather large; rich yellow.

August. Gravenstein. Large, roundish; striped August.

Maiden's Blush. Pale yellow, red cheek; large size. August to October.

Summer Rambo. Very large, yellow, striped with red; subacid. September.

Oldenburg (Duchess). Golden yellow nearly covered

with streaks of crimson. August.

Smokehouse. Large, with red streaks. Fine for cooking. September to December.

Winter Apples

Baldwin. Yellow, almost covered with red. October

to January.

Banana. Medium to large; golden yellow, beautifully shaded with crimson. November to May.

Ben Davis. Large, striped. A good keeper.

Bonum. Large; light to dark red; flesh yellow. October to January.

Delicious. Brilliant red in color; flesh yellow. December to March

ber to March.

Gano. Like Ben Davis. A good keeper. Fallawater. Large, yellowish green. November to February.



Grimes Golden.

Grimes' Golden. A high quality apple, golden in color.

January to March.

Jonathan. Small to medium. November to April. Lady. Very small, clear yellow, red cheek. November. McIntosh. Large, bright red. November to February. Northern Spy. Striped with dark crimson. November

to February.
Northwestern Greening. Large, smooth, greenish yellow.

January to April.

Paragon. Large, deep red; subacid. December to April.

Rome Beauty. Large, yellow, striped and splashed with red. November to January.

Stark. Large, with greenish skin, partly covered with

November to January.

Stayman's Winesap. Large, bright red, of fine quality. A good keeper.

Wealthy. Medium size, yellow shaded with deep red. November.

Winter Paradise. Large, dull green when picked.

November to February.

Winesap. Medium size, dark red. Best keeper.

Yellow Newtown. Large, round, yellowish green. November.

York Imperial. Greenish yellow with bright red. October.

Crab Apples

All are small, acid, very ornamental and useful for making jellies, preserves and sweet pickles.

General Grant. Large, dark red. September.

Hewes. Small, striped. October to December.

Hyslop. A large Crab; dark, rich red.

Red Siberian. Small, yellow scarlet cheek. September to October.

Transcendant. Largest of any Crab; golden yellow, red

cheek. September.
Whitney. Large striped. August.
Yellow Siberian. Very small, pretty yellow fruits.

Terms: F. O. B. Mulliken, Maryland. Five per cent discount for cash with order.

Pear Trees

Pear trees do best in heavy loam or clay soils. Standard trees—that is, those budded on pear roots—are best for orchard planting. Dwarf trees are recommended for the home grounds and small gardens.



Bartlett Pear.

Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large; yellow. Bears young. One of the best pears. July and August.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, yellowish green with red next to the sun. Last of July.

Autumn Pears

Angouleme, Duchesse. Greenish yellow. September to November.

Anjou. Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet. October and November.

Blightproof. A valuable ironclad against blight. Of Sand Pear type; large to very large, smooth, beautiful yellow; flesh tender and juicy; tree an upright, strong grower; bears young and enormously; an annual bearer. August and September.

Flemish. Large, pale yellow. September.

Kieffer. Golden yellow with red cheek; bears young.

Sheldon. Of medium size, yellow. October.

Seckel. Small; green at first, becoming dull yellowish brown with russety red cheek. August and September.

Winter Pears

Lawrence. Large, yellow covered with brown dots. November and December.

Quince Trees

Quinces are easy to grow and bear regularly. Any well-drained soil is suitable.

Meech. Pale orange, of large size.

Orange. Attractive orange color. The best.

Champion. Large, greenish yellow.

Fig Trees

We offer young trees of Celestial, Brunswick, Brown Turkey, Early Violet, White Genoa and White Marseilles.

YOU WILL ROOT FOR OUR PLANTS—
THEY WILL ROOT FOR YOU

Peach Trees

Our list below contains only varieties of proved merit. Belle. Very large; skin white, with red cheek. July. Beers' Smock. Large, yellow; freestone. October. Carman. Pale yellow with red cheek; flesh white. July. Champion. Large white with red cheek; freestone. July. Chairs'. Large, yellow with red cheek. Early September.

Crawford, Early. Large, golden yellow. First of Aug. Crawford, Late. Large, yellow, red cheek; freestone.

August.

Large, yellow, with red cheek; freestone. Elberta. Early August.

Fox. Large, white with red cheek. First of September. Greensboro. Crimson on yellowish white. June. Hale (J. H. Hale). Very large; fine, even yellow;

perfectly round; excellent quality. Last of July or early August.

Heath Cling. Pale yellowish white. The best cling-

stone. September.

Hiley. Very large, white with fine red cheek; free-

stone. July.

Iron Mountain. Large, white-fleshed freestone. August. Krummel. Large, yellow with red cheek. September. Mayflower. Medium size, red; freestone. June. Mountain Rose. White skin nearly covered with light,

and dark rich red. Early July.



Elberta.

Oldmixon Free. Large; yellowish white, red cheek. Middle of August.

Ray. Large, creamy white. August.

Reeves. Large, yellow with red cheek. First of Sept.

Rochester. Large yellow; freestone. July 30.

Salway. Large, yellow; freestone. September.

Stump. Large, white with attractive red cheek. Middle of August.

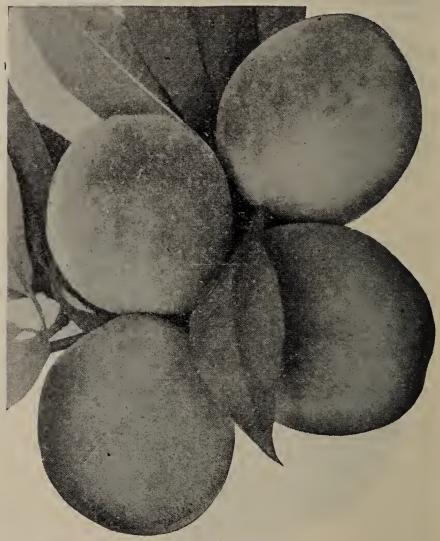
Worderful. Large yellow.

Wonderful. Large, golden yellow; freestone. October.

The Best for Commercial Orchards

Elberta Carman Champion Belle of Georgia

Hiley Chairs' Choice Hale Crawford Late



Carman Peaches.

Nectarines

Nectarines require the same soil, situation and handling as Peaches.

Elruge. Medium, greenish yellow with dark red cheek. August.

Large, yellow with red cheek. Freestone. Boston. August.

Persimmons

Adapted to the South, should have protection in Maryland. Tane-Nashi. Yeddo-Ichi. Tsuru. Yemon.

Plum Trees

Japanese Varieties

Abundance. Lemon-yellow ground, covered with very light red. August 1.

Burbank. Large, cherry-red with deep yellow flesh.

September 1.

Hale. Large, clear yellow, nearly covered with red.

Last of August. Ogon. Large, golden yellow; freestone. Last of July. Red June. Large, bright red. Middle of July. Satsuma. Large, round, dark purplish red. August. Wickson. Very large, red when fully ripe. September.

A Native Variety

Wild Goose. A native American variety. Bright red. July.

European Plums

Bradshaw. Very large, dark violet-red. July. German Prune. Long, oval, purple; flesh green. August. Green Gage. Small, yellowish green. August. Shropshire. Large, dark purple; fine for preserving. September.

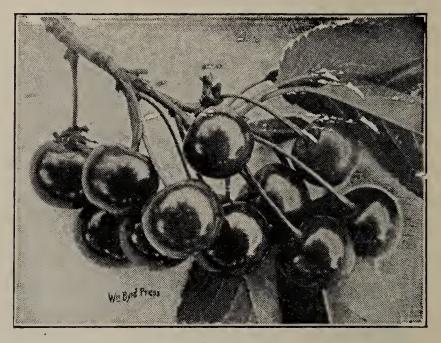
Mulberries

Downing, Hicks are the best large-fruited, everbearing varieties; White English has small, sweet fruit and makes a compact tree.

Cherry Trees

Sweet Cherries

Black Tartarian. Of extra large size, almost black. June.
Gov. Wood. Large, bright yellow. June.
Napoleon. Large size, pale yellow. Ripens in Junc.
Schmidt. Very large, deep black. July.
Windsor. Large, liver-colored fruit. July.
Yellow Spanish. Very large, pale yellow, red cheek.



Windsor.

Sour Cherries

Dyehouse. Medium size, bright red.

Large Montmorency. Fruit large, fine flavored.

May Duke. Medium size; dark red.

Montmorency. A beautiful, large, red, acid Cherry.

Morello. Medium size, dark red. July.

Richmond. Medium size; red. May.

Apricot Trees

Alexander. Very large, yellow. July.

Budd. Large; pale yellow with red cheek. August.

Early Golden. Small; pale orange. Last of June.

Moorpark. Yellow; red cheek. July.

Nut-Bearing Trees

Plant nut trees for shade. Regardless as to how small or how large your farm or lot may be you can find room for at least one tree of the type that will grow in your locality. They will give you shade as well as help pay taxes on your property. Write us if you are interested in planting any variety. We will help you decide the best variety to plant.

BUTTERNUT, Juglans cinerea. Rapid-growing tree; nuts smaller than those of Black Walnuts.

WALNUT, American Black, Juglans regia. Thick, hard shells; meat of delicious flavor.

English, J. regia. Fine shade trees with paper-shell nuts.

Cordiformis. A Japanese variety; makes a large, spreading tree; nuts small, fairly thin-shelled.

Sieboldiana. Japanese. Exertmely hardy; makes a good shade tree; nuts fairly thin-shelled, in clusters, of good quality. Bears young.



English Walnut.

PECANS, Paper-Shell. Grafted and budded. No nuts have so fine a flavor. Within the last few years, Pecans have come into their own; they command now the highest prices paid for any nuts, homegrown or imported. We grow VAN DEMAN, SCHLEY and STUART, all "Jumbo" nuts with thin shells.

ALMONDS—Grow like peach trees. Everybody knows what Almonds are like. We have the Hard-Shell and Soft-Shell or Ladies' Almond.

Grape Vines

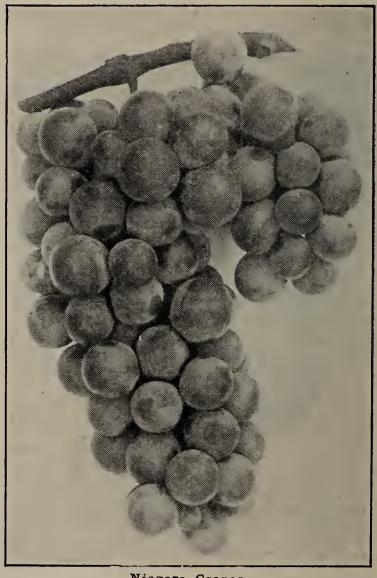
Black Varieties

Concord. The best black.

Moore's Early. Vigorous and a great bearer.

White Varieties

Niagara. Greenish white. The leading white grape.



Niagara Grapes.
Red Varieties

Brighton. Medium to large; red. Catawba. Dark red. One of our best Grapes. Delaware. Medium size, light red in color; sweet.

Blackberries

Blowers. Immense size, hardy, productive.
Eldorado. Hardy; berries large, of good quality.
Early Harvest. Medium size, good quality. Early.
Rathbun. Large, sweet and of high flavor.
Snyder. Of medium size and good quality.
Wilson. Very large, productive, early.

Wineberry

Something like the raspberry in bush and fruit; hardy, grows vigorously and bears an abundance of berries of a pretty amber color.

Logan Berry

Large berries, crimson, of mild, pleasant taste. The fruit makes good jam and delicious pies.

Currants

Cherry. Very large, red berries; fine for preserving. Fay. Large size, rich red in color. One of the best. Red Cross. Long clusters with berries of good size. White Grape. Very productive. The best white variety.

Gooseberries

Downing. Large, whitish green berries. One of the best. Industry. Dark red berries.

Houghton. Red, small berries, enormous bearer.

Pearl. Large, greenish white berries.



Downing.

Raspberries

Cumberland. Black. Berries very large, firm and of good quality; unsurpassed for hardiness and yield; midseason.

midseason.

Columbian. Dark purple. Berries of largest size.

Cuthbert. Red. Berries are large to very large.

Gregg. Black. One of the largest of the black rasp-

berries.

Kansas. Black. Large berries of fine quality.

Miller. Red. Very large berries with small core.

St. Regis Everbearing. St. Regis has the peculiar habit of maturing its fruit on new canes all through the summer and until October. Bright red color.



Kansas Raspberries.

Asparagus

Barr. Very large, early and prolific.
Columbian. Large, white shoots.
Conover. A staple, standard variety.
Giant. Good size, early, prolific, long-lived.
Palmetto. The earliest; slender stalks, tender.
Washington. Large, tender, productive and rust-resistant.

Strawberries

Chesapeake. Late, large; good shipper.
Gandy. The best late variety. Bright red.
Glen Mary. Very large berries. Staple, standard variety.
Maryland. Large, dark red. Is immune to rust.
Ohmer. Very large, medium late.
Premier. Extra early; uniform bright red color.

Progressive, Everbearing. Medium to large and dark red in color; every bloom matures a berry; the plants bloom and mature another crop of berries during August, September and October.



Progressive Everbearing.

Horse-Radish

We handle the leading varieties.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant

Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Plants

Beginning with the Cydonias and Forsythias in earliest spring and continuing through the summer and until the Hardy Hydrangeas are tinted pink by the cool autumn days, the garden can have, and should have, a succession of flowers through a careful selection of varieties when planting. And thought should be given, where shrubs are planted in groups, to the question of the height of each variety at maturity and the color of the blooms, in order that symmetry of outline and harmony of color may be preserved. We are always glad to have our Landscape Service Department consulted about plans, and to offer suggestions out of our knowledge of varieties.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon

(Hibiscus Syriacus)

Admiral Dewey. Pure white, double.

Amplissima. Deep lilac pink, carmine center double.

Ardens. Bluish purple; double.

Bicolor. Double, with purple center.
Boule de Feu. Bright red; double.
Duchesse de Brabant. Reddish lilac; double.

Variegated-Leaved. Leaves edged with yellow; purple flowers.

Lady Stanley. White, purple at center; double. Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white; double. Speciosa Rubra. Red.

Totus Albus. Pure white; single.

ALMOND, Dwarf Double-Flowering. Prunus japonica flore pleno. We have both the Pink and the White.

Azaleas

They make a great show in the spring, with their brilliant colors.

Canescens. White flowers, shaded with pink. Viscosa. Native, white, shaded a delicate rose.

Barberry

hunbergii. Japanese Barberry. A fine hedge plant. Leaves are bright green, turning red, yellow and gold.

Atropurpurea. A new variety vivid crimson. Plant in open for best results.

ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA, Chokeberry. White flowers and bright red berries.

BENZOIN, Aestivale, Spicewood. Yellow flowers in advance, and red berries.

BLEEDING HEART, Dicentra spectabilis. A perennial plant; clusters of pink, heart-shaped flowers.

BUDDLEIA, Variabilis Veitchiana, or Butterfly Bush. Fragrant blue colored flowers on long spikes; fragrant from July until frost.
CEPHALANTHUS, Occidentalis, Button Bush. A na-

tive shrub of white flowers in early summer. CALLICARPA PURPUREA. A pretty shrub that makes branches covered with purple berries in autumn. CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS, Sweet Shrub. The flow-

ers are double, chocolate-colored and fragrant.

CRAPE MYRTLE, Lagerstroemia indica. Crape Myrtle is to the South what the Lilac is to the North.

Blooms are borne in immense spikes of charming color. We have Pink, Purple, Scarlet. Needs protection in the North.



White Flowering Dogwood.

CORNUS ALBA, Dogwood. The flowers are white and come in early June.

CORNUS AUREA. Similar, with bright yellow wood. CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA, Sweet Pepper Bush. Dwarf, with numerous spikes of dainty white flowers in midsummer.

DEUTZIAS. They are all white, some with touches of color on the outside of the petals.
Candidissima. Pure white, very double.
Gracilis. Slender branched. Dwarf, pure white, single flowers in spring.
Crenata Double. Very double white marked with pink.

Forsythia.

Crenata, Double White. Double white flowers.
Fortuneii. Large, single flowers.
Lemoineii. Large spreading growth; white flowers.
Pride of Rochester. White flowers with outer petals margined with pink.

ELDER, Golden. Sambucus Aurea. White blossoms, golden yellow and green foliage. EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA, Pearl Bush. Large,

pure white flowers in May.

FORSYTHIA, Golden Bell. Among the first shrubs to bloom in the early spring. All have yellow flowers before the leaves are out. Fortuneii. Upright growth.

Intermedia. The earliest, abundant bl Sieboldii. Blooms early and profusely. The earliest, abundant bloomer.

Suspensa. Of weeping habit.

Viridissima. Dark green leaves, green wood. FRINGE, Purple. Rhus cotinus. Smoke Tree. Purplish, hair-like flowers. Very odd and unusual.

GAYLUSSACIA RESINOSA, Black Huckleberry. Red-

dish flowers and small blue-black berries.
GOLDEN GLOW, Rudbeckia laciniata. A hardy perennial plant, chrysanthemum-like yellow flowers in summer.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA, Snowdrop, or Silver Bell.
Small, bell-shaped, white flowers in spring.
HAMAMELIS, Virginica. Witch Hazel. A tall shrub with yellow flowers. Late in fall.
HAZELNUT, Purple-Leaved, Corylus avellana atropurpurea. A very attractive shrub with large purple leaves.

HYPERICUM AUREUM. Perennial, cup-shaped golden

yellow flowers from July till October.

Bush Honeysuckles (Lonicera)

Fragrantissima. Small, cream-colored flowers of great fragrance.

Tartarian Pink. Small, rose-colored flowers. Tartarian White. Similar, with white flowers. Morrowi. Rather bushy, white flowers.

Hydrangea

Paniculata Grandiflora. One of the fin shrubs, strong growth, beautiful blooms. One of the finest flowering

P. G. Tree. Supplied with good heads on single straight stems.

Arborescens Grandiflora. Balls of pure white flowers from July till frost.

Blue. Protect in winter. Otaksa, pink. Protect in winter.

IRIS. Assorted varieties.

JAPAN QUINCE, Cydonia japonica. Dazzling scarlet.

One of the earliest shrubs to bloom in spring.

KERRIA JAPONICA. Dainty leaves of rich green and

bright yellow double flowers.

KERRIA, White. Rhodotypus Kerrioides. Single white flowers late in May.

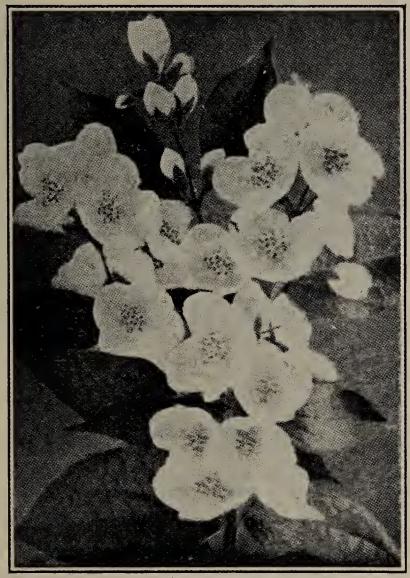
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White Paeony.

LILACS, Syringa.
Charles X. Single; reddish purple.
Josikaea. Single purple. Late bloomer.
President Grevy. One of the few blue doubles.
Purple. Single, bluish-purple.
Rothomagensis Rubra. Large single, red.
Sangeana. Purplish red; very fine.
Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Dark purplish red.
Villosa. Light purple Villosa. Light purple.
White. The old-fashioned White Lilac, single.
White Persian. Single white.
PAEONIAS. We have named sorts and unnamed varieties in Red, White and Pink.
PLUM, Double-Flowering. Prunus Triloba. A hardy shrub, semi-double pink flowers.
Purple-Leaved. P. pissardi. Makes a large shrub or small tree: leaves deep purple, used in place of

small tree; leaves deep purple, used in place of Japan Maples.



Mock Orange.

PHILADELPHUS or SYRINGA, Mock Orange.

Double-Flowering. Small, semi-double, fragrant flowers.

Aureus, Golden-leaved. A dwarf variety with golden-yellow leaves.

Coronarius, Garland Syringa. White, single, highly

Gordonianus. Single flowers; late blooming.
Grandiflorus. Tall growing, large, single flowers.
Lemoineii Erectus. Sweet single flowers in clusters.

Tall grower.

Virginal. New double, very fragrant.

POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA. A small shrub with odd, silky foliage, yellow flowers in summer.

PRIVET, Variegated-Leaved. A small growing variety

with leaves attractively margined with yellow.
PERENNIAL PEA, Lathyrus latifolius. Similar to the Sweet Peas, pink and white flowers.

RHODORA CANADENSIS. A hardy shrub and rosypurple flowers.

ROSA LUCIDA. A Rose species, pretty single pink flowers; excellent for working in with shrub groups. ROSE ACACIA, or Moss Locust. Robinia hispida.

Rose-colored flowers in June.

RUBUS ODORATUS, Flowering Raspberry. pinkish lavender flowers.

SNOWBERRY, Symphoricarpos Racemosus. Small

flowers in summer, white berries in winter. SYMPHORICARPOS VULGARIS, Coralberry. Coralred berries.

SPIREA.

Anthony Waterer. Dwarf, crimson flowers. Blooms all summer.

Billardii. Rose-colored flowers on spikes. Billardii Alba. Spikes of white flowers. Callosa. Dwarf variety, light pink flowers. Callosa Alba. White flowers.

Douglasii. Beautiful deep rose-colored flowers.
Froebelli. Rosy-pink from early spring on.
Golden-Leaved, S. opulifolia aurea. Golden yellow foliage, white flowers.

Prunifolia. White double rose-like flowers.
Reevesii. Double-flowering white.
Thunbergii. Dwarf, small white flowers. Fine for edging groups.

Tomentosa. Low-growing pale pink flowers. Van Houtte. The finest of all the spireas, perfectly hardy and at home anywhere; blooms in wonderful profusion in spring, the single white flowers in flat heads being closely clustered along the whole branch.

TAMARIX. Beautiful shrubs with thread-like foliage and delicate small flowers in spikes. Invaluable for sea-shore planting.

Africana. Tall and spreading, with rosy-purple flowers.

VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM. The Common Blueberry. Low-growing, bushy plants that yield the "makings" of those cherished blueberry pies.

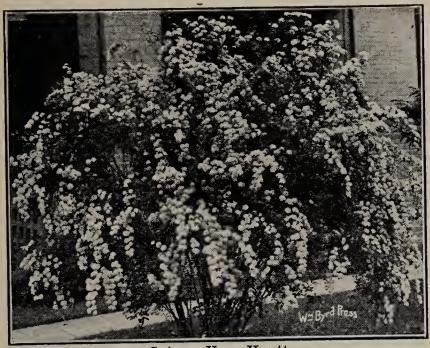
VIBURNUM CASSINOIDES. White flowers followed by red berries.

Dentatum, Arrowwood. White flowers and dark blue berries.

Lantana, Wayfaring Tree. White flowers, followed by red berries that later turn black.

Lentago, Nanny Berry. White flowers and black

berries.



Spirea Van Houtte.

Opulus, High Bush Cranberry. Green foliage, brilliant crimson berries.

Opulus Sterilis, Common Snowball. Lovely balls of double white flowers the last of May.

Plicatum, Japanese Snowball. Dark-green ribbed leaves of great beauty, and balls of pure white

Prunifolium, Black Haw. Good foliage that takes on all the brilliant autumn colors; the black fruits are edible.

Blooms in June and July, followed by al-Pubescens. most black fruit.

WEIGELAS.

Candida. Pure white flowers.

Eva Rathke. Brilliant crimson; best red. Hendersonii. Light pink.

Rosea. Delicate rosy-pink blooms.
Variegated-Leaved. Light pink flowers.
YUCCA, Filamentosa. Narrow evergreen leaves; top is surmounted by an immense pyramid of creamy-white flowers.

Variegated. Same as above, only leaves have streaks of vellow.

YOU WILL ROOT FOR OUR PLANTS THEY WILL ROOT FOR YOU

Ornamental Grasses

Plant shrubs. They not only beautify your home surroundings but increase the value of your property from fifteen to twenty per cent. We will be pleased to help you with your planting problems.

Eulalia, Japonica Variegata. Leaves handsomely striped. Eulalia, Japonica Zabrina. The leaves being marked crosswise with bands of white and green.

Erianthus Ravennae. Green and tall-growing, with large plumes.



A Beautiful Planting.

Broad-leaved Evergreen Shrubs

ABELIA, Grandiflora. The flowers are white, small and trumpet-shaped, sweet scented and borne in large clusters. Highly recommended for this section.

AZALEA, Hinodegiri. Small evergreen literally covered with red flowers.

COTONEASTER. Small, bushy, low growing plants with small, shiny evergreen leaves and red berries that hang into winter. They fit well into rockeries or borders of evergreen groups.

BOXWOOD, Buxus Sempervirens. The old-fashioned Boxwood.

Dwarf, B. Suffruticosa. For diminutive hedges—or for edging.



Azalea.

Euonymus

Japonicus. Large leaves of waxy dark green.

Japonicus, Argentea. Leaves bordered with silver.

Japonicus, Aureus. Golden-variegated leaves

Radicans. A vine, hardy and evergreen.

Radicans Vegetus. Clings to stone or brick; red berries.

Sieboldi. Almost evergreen. Red berries.

ILEX GLABRA, Winterberry. Narrow leaves, dark

green. Black berries.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA, Mountain Laurel. Rose-colored flowers in June.

IVY, English, Hedera helix. Evergreen vines that cling to rock or stone.

LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI, Andromeda. Small white flowers; green foliage.

Calyculata. Bell-shaped blooms in early spring. LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM (Wax-Leaved Privet). Rich, glossy leaves; evergreen. LONICERA NITIDA. A bush honeysuckle of dwarf

habit, green leaves all the year.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. Large white flowers.

Fragrant. Dark green, glossy leaves.

MAHONIA Aquifolia. Holly-Leaved. Purple, prickly

leaves, bright yellow flowers.

Japonica. Broader leaves than the former.

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS. An evergreen vine; fine for shade.

RHODODENDRON, Catawbiense. Glossy foliage with rosy-lavender flowers.

Maximum. Buds are pink, the flowers are white when open.

Hybrids. We can supply a limited number of the best Hybrids in different colors.

THE UNINVITING BACK-YARD CAN BE MADE A BEAUTIFUL AND EN-IOYABLE OUTDOOR LIVING-ROOM FOR SUMMER DAYS.

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF GAR-DEN FURNITURE, POTTERY, HARD-WARE, TRELIS AND LATTICE WORK, GAZING GLOBES, BENCHES. WRITE US FOR PRICES.

Evergreens

Conifers, or Narrow-leaved, Cone-bearing Evergreens We indicate the general habit of each: L., Large-growing; M., Medium; D., Dwarf.

Arborvitae

American, M. Thuja Occidentalis. Upright, conical, valuable for screens and hedges.

Aurea Nana, D. The finest yellow.

Chinese, D. Biota Orientalis. Small, light green foliage.

Chinese Golden, D. Biota Orientalis aurea. Compact. grower, yellow foliage.

Globe-Headed, D. Thuja Globosa. Forms a dense, round

head.

Conica Densa. M. Dwarf and conical; holds its green color through the winter.

Douglas's Golden. T. occidentalis douglasi. D. Hardy, with fine, golden foliage.

Elegantissima. Thuja. D. Branches tipped with golden

vellow.

Globe Arborvitae.

Heath-Leaved. Thuja ericoides. D. Makes a dense bush; very attractive.

Hovey's Golden. T. occidentalis hoveyi. D. Globular, yellowish green foliage.

Lutea. M. Peabody's Golden. Gold-tipped foliage. Nootka Sound. M. Thuja Plicata. Similar to Siberian. Parsons'. D. Thuja compacta. Yellowish green foliage.

Pumila. D. Compact, dark green foliage. Siberian. D. Dark green foliage, compact growth.

Tom Thumb. D. Low, compact, growth.
Thuja Pyramidalis. M. Tall and column-like; dark green.

CYPRESS, Chamaecyparis Thyoides. L. White Cedar. Glaucous or light green foliage.
Lawson. M. Cupressus Lawsoniana. A graceful tree, drooping branches; glossy green foliage.

Fir

Balsam. Abies balsamea. L. Pyramidal, with dark green

Concolor. L. White Fir. Bluish above and silver under-

neath.

Nordmann's Silver. L. Rich, dark green.

Tuniper

Communis Aurea. D. A fine golden prostrate, or trailing variety.

Excelsa Stricta. D. Gray-green foliage, turning steel-

blue in winter.

Irish. J. hibernica. M. Columnar with bluish green Juniperus Communis. D. A low prostrate or trailing

Pfitzeriana. D. Of low habit, spreading, light green foliage.

Sabina. D. Spreading, vase-like; foliage dark green. Swedish. J. suecica. Pillar-like, with bluish green foliage.

Tamarix-Leaved. Tamariscifolia. D. Prostrate and trailing; bluish-green foliage.

Virginiana. M. Red Cedar. Well known sort.

Scorpulorum. M. Silver Juniper. Pyramidal and with silvery blue foliage.

Virginiana Glauca. M. Fine steel-blue foliage, compact and pyramidal.

Pine

Austrian. L. With long, stiff, dark green needles. Scotch. P. sylvestris. L. Rapid growth, bluish foliage.

Retinospora

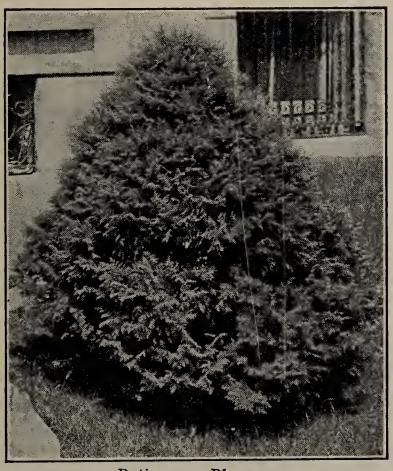
Filifera. M. Bright green, thread-like foliage and of weeping habit.

Filifera Aurea. M. A golden branched form of above.

Pisifera. M. Has bright green pendulous branches.

Pisifera Aurea. M. Like Pisifera, golden yellow foliage.

Plumosa. M. Light green leaves and short, slender branches.



Retinspora, Plumosa.

Plumosa Aurea. M. The tips of the branches have a beautiful golden yellow hue.

Squarrosa Veitchii. M. Soft and feathery foliage in round, compact form; beautiful silvery grey.

Squarrosa Sulphurea. M. Like the former except it has a distinct yellowish cast.

With each order we send you a booklet of transplanting instructions fully illustrated.

Spruce (Picea)

Black Hills. Picea canadensis albertiana. L. A type

of great hardiness. Rich, dark green foliage.

Colorado Blue. Picea pungens. M. A rare and beautiful tree with rich blue foliage; shapely, graceful and striking; the blue color is in spring and summer only and does not last during winter, when it turns

Douglas. Picea douglasi. M. Leaves light green above, silver beneath.

Koster's. Picea pungens kosteri. M. Very rare and

Hemlock. Tsuga canadensis. L. One of the most beautiful of all conifers. Perfectly hardy, graceful with long, drooping branches and rich green foliage.



Norway Spruce.

Norway. Picea excelsa. L. The well known spruce. Has very dark, rich green foliage.
White. Picea alba. L. Light green foliage hardy and

desirable.

Yew, or Taxus

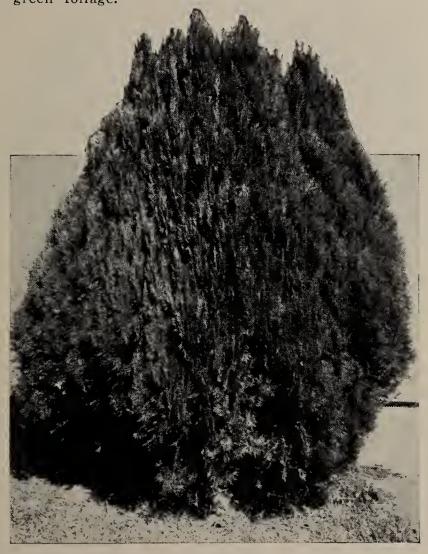
M. T. Bacata, English Yew. Dark green, glossy foliage. Brevifolia. D. Rich dark green short foliage; very hardy.

Canadensis. D. Bushy and spreading with short pale

green leaves.

Cuspidata. D. Upright, with good foliage and recommended as the most desirable.

Irish. T. Fastigiata. M. Of close, erect habit and dark green foliage.



Biota Aurea Nana.

Shade, Ornamental and Flowering Trees

We indicate generally the proper situation for each variety and its chief point of beauty or usefulness:

S—Suitable for Street planting.

L—Best on the Lawn, as a specimen tree.

F—Has especially attractive or colored foliage.

B—Blooms conspicuously or has colored berries.

ASH, American White. S-L. Fraxinus Americana. The best Ash.

Mountain. European. Sorbus aucuparia. B. A small tree with dense and regular head; scarlet berries.

Beech, American. Fagus ferruginea. L. A tall and

pyramidal tree.

Purple-Leaved. F. sylvatica purpurea. L. F. leaves take on a rich copper tint in summer.

BIRCH, White. Betula alba. L. A fine lawn tree. Canoe. B. papyracea. L. Tall-growing, white bark.

CATALPA Speciosa. S. B. Leaves of dark green; has attractive white flowers.

Bungeii. L. Umbrella Tree. Very formal small tree,

with small, round heads.



Oriental Plane.

Flowering Crab Apples

(Malus or Pyrus)

Atrosanguinea. L. Rosy-red flowers.

Bechtel's. L. The very best and the best known; has large, double flowers like a miniature rose.

Floribunda. L. Light pink.

Atropurpurea. L. Dark pink flowers.

Parkmanii. L. With semi-double rosy-pink flowers.

Scheideckerii. L. Double, rosy-pink flowers.



Flowering Crab.

FLOWERING CHERRIES. Cerasus. L. B. The flowers are single and double, white and pink. We can offer a limited number of trees, including both Standard and Weeping varieties.

CORNUS FLORIDA. L. B. Our native White-flowering Dogwood, whose dainty single white blossoms appear

before the leaves.

Florida Rubra. L. B. A red-flowering variety of the former.

ELM, American. Ulmus Americana. L. or S. The most beautiful of all our native shade trees.

Hawthorn, Crataegus

Double White. L. B.
Double Pink. L. B.
Double Red. L. B.
Coccinea. L. B. Single white flowers, scarlet fruits. HORSE CHESTNUT. Aesculus hippocastanum. S. B. White-flowering.

AE. rubicunda. Red-flowering. L. B.

JUDAS TREE. Cercis canadensis. Red Bud. L. B. Small delicate pink flowers.
LINDEN. American Basswood. Tilia americana.

Large leaves and fragrant flowers.

European. T. europaea. S. A fine pyramidal tree.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE. Salisburia adiantifolia. Gingko.

S. Small leaves like Maidenhair fern.

Maple (Acer)

Norway. Acer platanoides. S. One of the most beautiful street trees; tall, compact, rounded, with broad, deep green leaves.

Sugar. A. saccharinum. S. Tree of stately growth. It is also the source of our Maple sugar and syrup. Scarlet or Red. A. rubrum. S. F. Leaves change to a brilliant scarlet.

Silver-Leaved. A. dasycarpum. S. The quickest-growing

of the Maples.

Japanese. A. Atropurpurea Blood Leaf (polymorphum).
L. F. These are of a distinct and different type, hardly of tree dimensions—shrubs, rather; the foliage is the great charm.

Oaks (Quercus)

Palustris or Pin Oak. Q. palustris. L. or S. Erect and tall growing.

Red. Q. rubra. L. or S. Bright green leaves that turn

to a rich, dark red in autumn.
White. Q. alba. L. or S. A native variety; rugged in appearance.

Willow. Q. phellos. L. Very distinct in foliage; does

best in moist situations.

ORIENTAL PLANE. Platanus orientalis. S. Especially valuable for city street planting, because vigorous, healthy, free from disease or pests and immune to heat, dust and smoke.

PEACH, Double Flowering White. Persica vulgaris

alba flore pleno. B. Ordinary peach tree. white and pink.

POPLAR, Carclina. Populus monilifera. S. The best to plant where quick shade is wanted: the fastestgrowing of all.

Lombardy. P. fastigiata. L. Grows straight up and
makes little width: tall and shaft-like.

WILLOW, Golden. Salix vitellina. L. A handsome

tree with golden yellow bark.

Weeping Trees

BIRCH, Weeping, Cut-leaved. Betula alba pendula.

Drooping habit, with silvery white bark and delicate, cut foliage.

MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping. Grows downward in a fine, fountain-like form. This is one of the best for lawn planting.

WILLOW, Common Weeping. Salix Babylonica. One of the most graceful and beautiful of the weeping trees.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry.

Hedge Plants

The following are described under their proper headings. They are used a great deal for hedges.

Flowering Shrubs

Berberis Thunbergi, Spirea Van Houtte. Althea. Japan Quince

California Privet

An ideal hedge plant, with glossy green foliage. Can be sheared to almost any desirable shape. Plant 6 inches apart.

Evergreens Used for Hedging Arborvitae American, Spruce Hemlock, Spruce Norway.

Ornamental Vines and Creepers

AKEBIA QUINATA. Pretty, five-petaled leaves of dark green and odd purplish flowers in clusters; fragrant. AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA, Virginia Creeper. AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII, Boston Ivy. Self-supporting and clings to brick and stone.
ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO, Dutchman's Pipe. The leaves

are very large and overlap; a fine screen for porches.

Clematis

small, creamy-white, deliciously Paniculata. scented flowers.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Large, double white.

Henryii. Extra large, single white.

Jackmanii. The best of all; large, velvety, violetpurple flowers in great profusion.

Madame Edouard Andre. Large, single, red flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's Japan. L. halliana. White
flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant.

Scarlet Trumpet. L. sempervirens. Red Coral Honey-

suckle.

JASSAMINE, Yellow. Jasminum nudiflorum. Golden yellow flowers very early in spring.
TRUMPET FLOWER. Bignonia radicans. A rapid-growing vine with large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flower.

WISTARA, Double Purple. Double flowers of a deep blue color.

White. Pure white single flowers.

Roses

Tea, Hybrid Tea and Monthly-blooming Roses—with us here, they are by all odds the most valuable roses we have.

Alexander Hill Gray. Lemon yellow, deepening to golden yellow on opening. Large, full blooms; free-flowering and highly tea-scented.

Columbia. Columbia has become popular as a garden variety. Large, double, finely formed blooms; deep pink.

Crusader. One of the new roses; large and full blooms on strong stems; rich, velvety crimson.

Duchess of Wellington. Saffon yellow, flushed with

crimson.



Columbia Rose.

Francis Scott Key. Fine, rich red; blooms of large size, very double, graceful and beautiful.

Golden Ophelia. Long, pointed buds and rather full flowers of a bright golden yellow. A healthy, vigorous rose; blooms profusely.

Gruss An Teplitz. An intense, dazzling red, almost

Easily the most outstanding variety in any

garden.

Hadley. Deep, rich, velvety crimson; fragrant.

Hoosier Beauty. Glowing crimson-scarlet; velvety petals forming long buds.

Helen Gould. Rosy crimson; fine in bud or when open;

full and double.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. A remarkable rose with petals in two colors; the inside of the petals is a clear, silvery pink; the outside, a rich crimson; the buds are large and compact; blooms throughout the summer even in the driest weather.

Long pointed buds and graceful, double flowers of creamy white and deliciously fragrant.

Killarney. Brilliant pink; long buds of large and waxy

petals; best in bud.

Killarney, Double White. Like the White Killarney but double.

Lady Hillingdon. One of the best of the favorite yellow roses. The color is deep apricot to orange.

La France. Silvery pink in color. Lady Ursula. Flesh pink; fragrant.

Lady Ashtown. Carmine pink.

Madame Butterfly. The buds are perfect in shape, full and double; shades of yellow, apricot and pink.

Maman Cochet. Very double; deep, rosy pink.

Maman Cochet, White. Similar in all respects to the
Pink Maman Cochet.

A free-blooming rich, dark velvety crimson rose of vigorous habit.

My Maryland. A salmon-pink of a very plea shade; long stems and long, pointed buds. Ophelia. Brilliant salmon-flesh, shaded with rose.

Papa Gontier. Deep crimson. Perfect in bud and when

half open. Rosy pink; fine, large buds and cup-shaped Radiance.

blooms, full and double.

Red Radiance. Same as Radiance but red.
Safrano. Saffron and apricot shades; perfect in bud.
Sunburst. Fine, rich golden yellow; long, pointed buds and large full flowers.

William R. Smith. Creamy white with shadings of

pink; perfectly shaped in bud and bloom.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

They are all perfectly hardy, make taller and stronger growth than the Hybrid Teas; they bear flowers of great—sometimes immense—size and include rich and

wonderful colors. They require little pruning and no protection here. They bloom in great profusion in June, usually again in the fall after rains and some bloom at intervals through the summer.

American Beauty. Large, full and double; reddish crimson in color and very fragrant.

Anne De Diesbach. Clear, bright carmine; very large

and finely shaped; full and fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki. Classed as a Hybrid Perpetual because of its absolute hardiness. The buds are pointed, of great size and set in a frame of close-growing foliage making each flower a bouquet. White, with a tinge of pink on the outer petals. The growth is exceedingly vigorous. Blooms in great profusion. General Jacqueminot. The favorite old Jack Rose,

known and loved everywhere and still one of the

finest of the red roses.

Madame Charles Wood. A splendid crimson, extremely double, full and of large size. A very free bloomer. Prince Camille De Rohan. Sometimes called The Black Prince. Very dark, velvety red.

Ulrich Brunner. Extra large, full, globular flowers of rich crimson, flamed with scarlet.

Climbing Roses

Climbing American Beauty. A seedling of the well-known American Beauty with crossings that give it the climbing habit, a brighter red color. The individual blooms are of a size and quality rare in climbing roses.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, changing to carmine, rose

and white; double; a vigorous grower.

Cloth of Gold. One of the best Climbers for the South; clear golden yellow; buds and blooms of good size.

Crimson Rambler. When in bloom, it is a great sight,

with its immense clusters of brilliant red blooms.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. A hardy climbing rose with individual flowers of great size and beauty; double, finely formed and of a clear, flesh pink color; fragrant. Very vigorous, with healthy, bronze-green foliage. Recommended highly.

Dorothy Perkins. Ideal for covering old fences or training on trees, old stumps or arbors. Bright pink

flowers.

Empress of China. Esteemed for its remarkably quick and strong growth; a soft, dark red changing to a lighter red or pink.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). The foliage is espec-

ially good; rich green, and does not mildew.

Gardenia. Bright yellow, fading to cream on opening; hardy and free flowering; has been called the "Hardy Marechal Niel."

Lady Gay. Delicate shell-pink. The individual flowers

are very full and compact.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. A comparatively new variety that has created a veritable sensation on account of its vivid, intense scarlet color: the brightest red in any climbing rose. Of good strong habit, branching freely; the flowers are of medium size, fairly double, borne in clusters during an exceptionally long season.

Reine Marie Henriette. A climbing Tea rose and in the South, wherever hardy, it is superb, the flowers having the size, form and color of the best bush roses; color, rich cherry crimson. One of the finest roses. Shower of Gold. Deep golden yellow and orange flowers

in large clusters.

Silver Moon. Clear, silvery-white with prominent yellow stamens; flowers of great size, slightly cupped and single; fragrant and free-blooming; a vigorous climber that has become very popular everywhere.

White Dorothy Perkins. Similar to the pink variety.

White Rambler. Hardy, of Rambler type with semi-double flowers in large clusters.

Yellow Rambler. A hardy yellow rose of the Rambler class. The blooms are a golden yellow, fragrant and borne in clusters.

borne in clusters.

Wichuriana, or Memorial Rose

A distinct and valuable species of prostrate and rapid-creeping growth largely used for covering the ground, stumps of trees, pillars, posts, trellises, rocky slopes and embankments.

Rosa Rugosa (Japanese Rose)

Large, single flowers of white or red, followed by very large and quite ornamental red fruits in late summer. F. J. Grootendorst. Bright crimson flowers in clusters, everblooming.

Moss Roses

They are all perfectly hardy and long-lived and are among the charms of many an old garden. We offer both White and Crimson.

Baby Ramblers

These are called Baby Ramblers, but they are not ramblers: they are like the ramblers in blooming in large clusters; they are very dwarf, bushy, compact little bushes, perfectly hardy, with dark green foliage and bloom continuously through the season. The colors are Red, White or Pink.

Tree Roses

These are budded on single stems at 3 or 4 feet high and make pretty little standards with bushy heads. They are very popular in European gardens. We have Tree Roses in assorted colors and the best varieties for growing in tree form.

Write for other varieties not listed.



Franklin Davis Nurseries, Inc.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND



Offices: Reisterstown Road Near Seven Mile Lane

Phone Forest 5700